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| 10/549,570 | 05/24/2006 | Laure Carbone | 0563-1055 | 9532 |
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| YOUNG & THOMPSON | | | COLEMAN, KEITH A | |
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| Suite 500 | | | | 3747 |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 10/549,570 | CARBONNE ET AL. |
| | Examiner KEITH COLEMAN | Art Unit 3747 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 December 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. .
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/0256/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morikawa (US Patent No. 6,138,638).

With regards to claim 1, the patent to Morikawa discloses a method of synchronizing the injection with the engine phase in an engine (1, Col. 29, Lines 19-23) with electronic injector control (50, Col. 31, Lines 25-30) having n cylinders into which fuel is injected directly into each of the cylinders successively (Col. 31, Lines 24-27, Col. 1, Lines 14-20, n=4) in a predetermined sequence (Col. 31, Lines 24-27), the fuel injection being synchronized with the position of the piston in the corresponding cylinder (Col. 31, Lines 27-40), **the method comprising** the following steps, performed when the engine (1) is started (S22, Col. 40, Lines 25-30, Abstract, Figures 9 and 10) **injecting** fuel into m cylinders in the predetermined injection sequence when the corresponding pistons (Col. 31, Lines 27-40), put into motion by means of a starter (44, Col. 41, Lines 43-45), are at the end of the compression phase (via S3 in Figure 3 using Figure 14, Col. 36, Lines 56-68 through Col. 37, Lines 1-25), m being determined in advance as a function of n (S2, Col. 37, Lines 11-16), - **measuring** engine speed

(Figure 3, Col. 37, Lines 1-5), **continuing** the injection in the predetermined sequence if the engine speed and/or its acceleration exceed a predetermined threshold (Col. 39, Lines 9-20, Figures 7 and 8, Abstract), the injection being synchronized with the engine phase in this case(Col. 39, Lines 9-20, Figures 7,8,14,15, 22, and 23), **continuing** the injection with a phase change with respect to the preceding injections and with respect to the predetermined sequence (Col. 39, Lines 9-20, Figures 7,8,14,15, 22, and 23), this phase change being a function of n and m (Col. 31, Lines 27-40), so that the injection is synchronized with the engine phase, in the contrary case(Col. 39, Lines 9-20, Figures 7,8,14,15, 22, and 23) **wherein the method does not employ a camshaft sensor (See Figures 14 and 15)**. It should be noted that when abnormal conditions occur or predetermined threshold a different routine is executed (Col. 39, Lines 9-20).

With regards to claim 2, the patent to Morikawa discloses the synchronization characterized in that the engine speed is measured after approximately one revolution of the engine (via S3 in Figure 3 using Figure 14, Col. 36, Lines 56-68 through Col. 37, Lines 1-25).

With regards to claims 3 and 8, the patent to Morikawa discloses the synchronization for an engine having an even number of cylinders (Col. 29, Lines 5-20).

With regards to claims 6, 11, and 12, the patent to Morikawa discloses the position of the pistons in the cylinders of the engine is determined by a position sensor

(39) measuring the angular position of the corresponding engine flywheel. It is noted that the angular displacement of the crankshaft is inherently the same as the engine flywheel.

With regards to claims 4, 9, 10, the patent to Morikawa discloses that a second measurement of the engine speed and/or its acceleration is made after p further injections, p being determined in advance as a function of n and m, to check that the synchronization is correct. In Figure 14, Morikawa discloses fuel injection signals as a function of time in one cycle i.e. two rotations of the crankshaft. Morikawa further discloses that every 10 milliseconds or any predetermined length of time the fuel injection routine (See Figure 24, Col. 38, Lines 65-67 through Col. 39, Lines 1-4) is executed and explicitly states that the determination of a cylinder, such as a cylinder to be ignited and a cylinder to be injected, is carried out based on the combustion stroke sequence i.e. p being determined in advance as a function of n and m. Referring back to the routine, its purpose is to find abnormalities in the fuel injection system. When p=0 and after 20 milliseconds, Morikawa's routine inherently checks the status of synchronization twice.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 3747

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 5, 7, 13, 14 and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morikawa (US Patent No. 6,138,638)

With regards to claim 5, the patent to Morikawa discloses all the limitations of the claimed subject matter, including varying a predetermined time dependent measurement of the engine speed and its acceleration during two actual revolutions of

the engine, except does not positively disclose the second measurement of the engine speed and its acceleration is made after two actual revolutions of the engine, in other words after n injections of fuel. Since Morikawa discloses a table (See Figure 15) as a function of both number of injections and time, and explicitly states that a predetermined amount of time can be set for measurement taking, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the predetermined time interval of Morikawa with a time duration of one cycle i.e. 720 degrees, in order to find abnormalities in the fuel system.

With regards to claims 13 and 14, the patent to Morikawa discloses the position of the pistons in the cylinders of the engine is determined by a position sensor (39) measuring the angular position of the corresponding engine flywheel. It is noted that the angular displacement of the crankshaft is inherently the same as the engine flywheel.

With regards to claims 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, the patent to Morikawa discloses that the dose of fuel injected in the first m injections is smaller than that used in the subsequent injections. In Figure 8, Morikawa discloses that depending on the targeted air-to-fuel ratio, the quantity of fuel dispersed in the cylinders is increased or decreased but does not positively disclose after m injections. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify the dosage of fuel injected of Morikawa with the injection being after m injections, in order to be within the targeted air-to-fuel ratio.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/26/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant Arguments

Applicant amended the independent claim to include the limitation of "wherein the method does not employ a camshaft sensor" and further states in Applicant's remarks that "the present invention determines the engine position by test." Morikawa merely determines the engine position by a basic check of the camshaft sensor output. The Official Action acknowledges that Morikawa fails to disclose a second measurement of the engine speed and its acceleration.

Examiners Response to Arguments

With regards to Applicant's argument, 'test' is defined as 'a means of determining the presence, quality, or truth of something', thus Applicant has agreed that the present invention and Morikawa's invention perform the same function in determining the engine position. In addition, Figures 14 and 15 show only using the crankshaft sensor pulses in determining position.

Furthermore, as to a second measurement and as explained in the first action, in Figure 14, Morikawa discloses fuel injection signals as a function of time in one cycle i.e. two rotations of the crankshaft. Morikawa further discloses that 'every' 10 milliseconds or any predetermined length of time the fuel injection routine (See Figure 24, Col. 38, Lines 65-67 through Col. 39, Lines 1-4) is executed and explicitly states that the determination of a cylinder, such as a cylinder to be ignited and a cylinder to be injected, is carried out based on the combustion stroke sequence i.e. p being determined in advance as a function of n and m. Referring back to the routine, its purpose is to find abnormalities in the fuel injection system. When p=0 and after 20 milliseconds, Morikawa's routine 'inherently' checks the status of synchronization twice.

Morikawa explicitly states on Col. 38, Lines 65-67 through Col. 39, Lines 1-4 that "After the system initialization is carried out, a high-pressure fuel system diagnosing routine shown in FIG. 4 is executed every a predetermined period of time (e.g., 10 msec) to carry out the fault diagnosis for the high-pressure fuel system." and further states on Col. 41, Lines 30-40 that "At step S26, the high-pressure fuel system NG flag FHPNG indicative of the abnormality of the high-pressure fuel system, which is stored in the backup RAM 54 as trouble data, is set (FHPNG), and the warning lamp 45 is turned on and off by a predetermined blinking code of a blinking period, the number of blinks per a predetermined period of time or the combination thereof, to inform of the abnormality of the high-pressure fuel system."

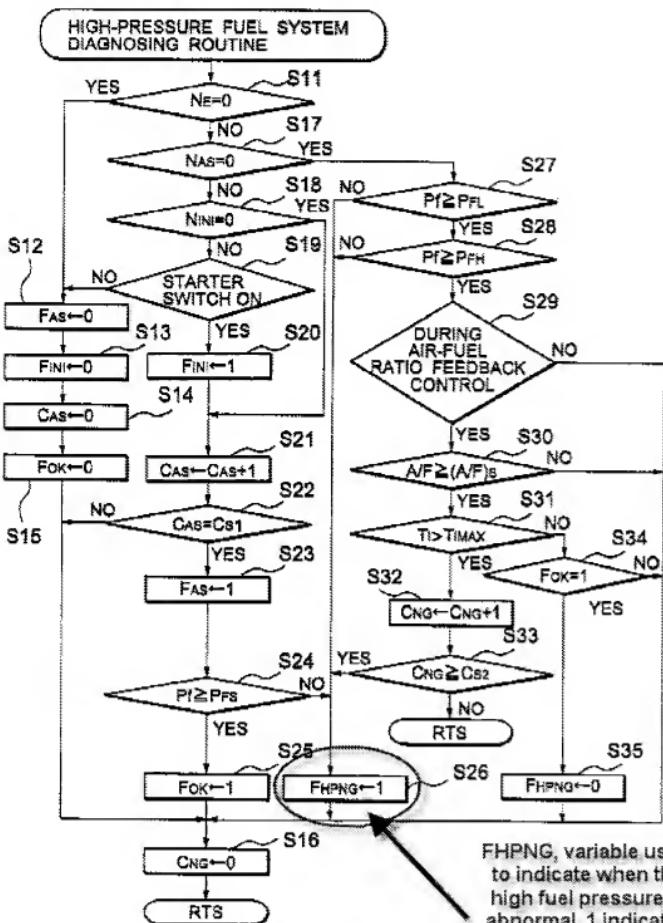


FIG.4

FHPNG, variable used to indicate when the high fuel pressure is abnormal, 1 indicates abnormality present, 0 indicates no abnormality present

Morikawa explicitly states on Col. 65, Lines 28-37, "the fuel injection **control routine of FIG. 24** is executed every a predetermined period of time (e.g., 10 msec) after the system initialization. First, at step S71, the reference to a high-pressure fuel system NG flag FHPNG is made. When FHPNG=0, i.e., when the high-pressure fuel system is normal, the routine goes to step S201 wherein an abnormal period correction factor KFS for increasing a basic fuel injection pulse width T_p during the abnormal state of the high-pressure fuel system is set to be "1.0" (KFS)" and further shows variable NE indicating engine speed.

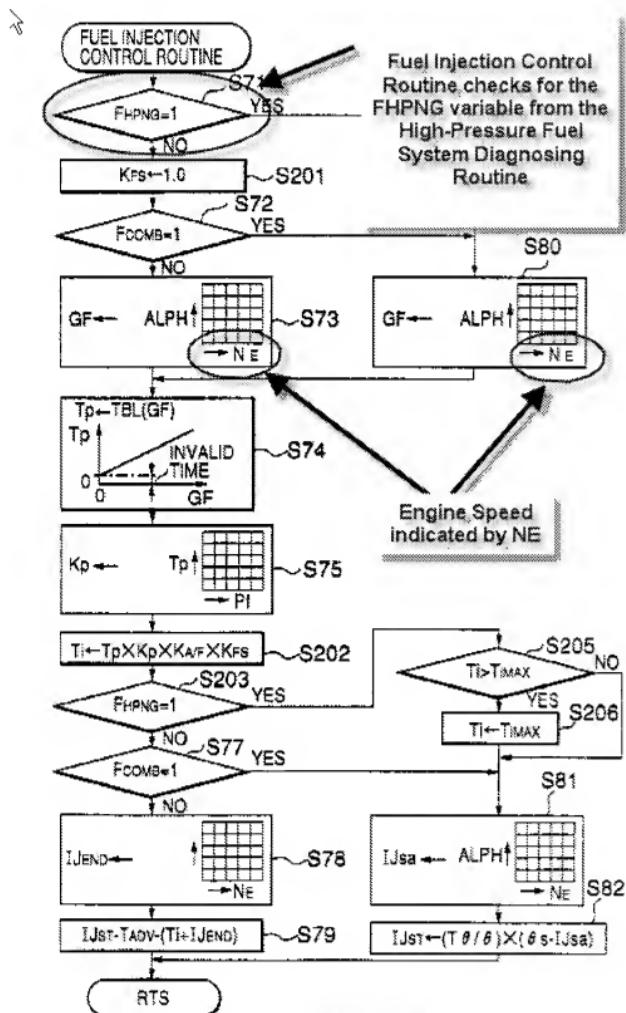


FIG.24

Claims 4, 9, and 10 are written as “wherein a second measurement of the engine speed ‘and/or’ its acceleration is made after p further injections, p being determined in advance as a function of n and m, to check that the synchronization is correct.”

Acceleration is defined as ‘increase of speed or velocity’, and Morikawa clearly shows in Figure 24 inherently taking measurements in S73 and S80 of increasing engine speed or engine acceleration as a function of ALPH or accelerator position.

Since Morikawa explicitly states running the routines ‘every’ 10 msecs, the measurements inherently take a second measurement.

Thus, the Official Action did not and does not acknowledge that Morikawa fails to disclose a second measurement of the engine speed and its acceleration. In fact, Morikawa explicitly teaches using the crank angle sensor, not a camshaft sensor, to ascertain the engine position (i.e. the pistons position via crank pulses) in Figures 14 and 15 and inherently takes a second measurement.

Thus, in view of Applicant agreeing that the prior art performs the same function and Morikawa explicitly teaching dependent routines to inherently ascertain the same results, it is explicit that Morikawa clearly anticipates and renders obvious over the claimed invention. Thus, this action is made final.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KEITH COLEMAN whose telephone number is (571)270-3516. The examiner can normally be reached on 5:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Cronin can be reached on (571)272-4536. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KAC
/K. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 3747

/Stephen K. Cronin/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3747